

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Allies Smash at Heart of Reich
As Enemy's Defenses Crumble;
Congress Renews Tariff Fight

(EDITOR'S NOTE: When options are expressed in these columns, they are those of Western Newspaper Union's news analysts and not necessarily of this newspaper.)



As General Patton's drive into the Reich developed, droves of German prisoners like these surrendered when entrapped.

EUROPE:
Berlin Bound

In what the Germans themselves called the week of greatest decision, U. S. and British armies poured across the Reich from the west while the enemy high command strove desperately to reestablish organized resistance.

Touched off by the crossing of the Rhine along its entire length, the mighty push, involving upwards of 1,200,000 U. S. and British troops, threw the enemy's defenses into turmoil, with Lt. Gen. Courtney Hodges' 1st and Lt. Gen. George Patton's U. S. 3rd armies leading the advance deep into the heart of southern Germany.

As the great U. S. and British thrust unfolded, the Germans put up their staunchest resistance about the Ruhr valley in the north, where Field Marshal Kesselring strove to hold his lines at all costs to prevent a break-through to the east.

Patton Upsets Foe

To the south, however, it was a different story, with Generals Hodges' and Patton's armored divisions thrusting through the thin line and forested western wall posing a difficult problem for the Nazi command. Apparently caught off balance by Patton's quick passage of the Rhine after the collapse of resistance in the Saar, the enemy could not react sharply to the break-through and lost valuable time in organizing reserves far to the rear.

Considering the U. S.'s southern push of the greatest significance, the Germans said it could not only lead to a juncture with Russian forces driving eastward from Silesia, but could also achieve the historic objective of cutting the Reich in two along the Main river.

While Supreme Commander Eisenhower's U. S. and British forces streamed eastward across a crumbling Germany, Russian forces maintained the heaviest pressure on enemy lines all the way from the Baltic to Hungary.

All along the Berlin front, the Reds poured in additional troops for the tough drive through the capital's heavily defended fortress, while farther to the south two Russian armies hammered at the historic Sudeten mountain gateway to Czechoslovakia and two more forces smashed at the Hungarian passage to Austria.

Break-throughs in the south would imperil Nazi plans for a last ditch stand in the surrounding mountain mass and their remaining large industrial area.

Hard Fight Ahead

But though Allied armies were on the quick move both in the west and east, General Eisenhower cautioned against the conclusion that the road to Berlin would stand wide open.

Because of the eventual necessity of U. S. and British forces to break their romp to enable supplies to catch up to them, the Germans may be allowed enough time to reorganize a line to the rear, he said.

"I believe that, so far as he is able, the German will stand and fight wherever we find him," Eisenhower said. "The elimination of German troops west of the Rhine was one of the greatest victories of this or any other war."

LOSE RESOURCES

When deprived of the Philippine Islands, Japan will lose large tonnages of iron ore, chrome ore and manganese which her steel industry needs for vital war production. The islands also are rich in other natural resources.

In 1940, Japan obtained 1,310,805 net tons of iron ore from the Philippines, the entire production of iron ore in the islands. In seven months of 1941 iron ore shipments to Japan totaled 854,300 tons, it was disclosed.

PACIFIC:
Warns Japan

Even while American forces closed on the approaches to the Japanese homeland, Fleet Comdr. Adm. Ernest King declared that we were first gaining a position from which we could assault the heart of the empire.

Latest of the American assaults was on the Ryukyu islands, lying midway between the big enemy air base of Formosa and the Japanese homeland. Possession of the Ryukyus would furnish the rapidly growing U. S. air force in the Pacific with yet another advance base for peppering vital military and industrial installations in enemy homeland, already smoking from concentrated B-29 and carrier plane raids.

In declaring that American forces were gaining a springboard for the all-out smash on Japan itself, Adm. King made no bones about U. S. objectives. Said he: "That is our goal and the enemy is welcome to know that we shall continue to press him with every means at our command. We must never forget that there is a long, tough, laborious road ahead."

TARIFF: New Fight

America's historic tariff question came to the fore again with President Roosevelt asking congress to slash levies 50 per cent under January 1 levels in extending the reciprocal trade agreements for three years, and Republican members of congress opposing the move.

Should the program go through, it would mean that tariffs on some items would be cut 75 per cent under the rates established by the Smoot-Hawley bill of 1930. The original reciprocal trade agreements act in 1934 provided for a 50 per cent cut in those rates, and since that reduction already has been made on some items, another decrease of 50 per cent would amount to 75 per cent in all.

In advocating a further cut in tariffs along with extension of the reciprocal trade agreements, the President said that not only would increased exports to the U. S. enable foreign countries to buy more goods from us, but additional employment would be created in the U. S. in the processing and distributing industries. Approval of the program would be vital to the foundation of postwar international cooperation, Mr. Roosevelt added.

In backing the President's proposal, GOP members of congress repeated the traditional argument that lower tariffs would spell an increase in the importation of cheaper goods with which higher paid American producers would be unable to compete. Such a situation, they said, would tend to defeat the administration's goal of 60,000,000 postwar jobs.

Meanwhile, a review of tariff reductions under the reciprocal trade agreements since 1934 showed that of 1,226 rates pared in the 15 standard schedules more than 800 were cut in half.

Of 245 reductions made in agricultural products, 156 were cut in half, it was revealed. Other reductions included 237 in metals and metal manufactures, with a third cut in half; 129 in chemicals, oils and paints; with nearly 63 cut in half; 107 in earthenware, glassware, and 78 in wool and wool manufactures with 25 cut over 40 per cent.

BIG BUSINESS REPORTS

In doing over a 2,000,000,000 dollar business in 1944, the U. S. Steel corporation turned out 30,800,000 tons of ingots and castings, with profit of \$60,701,281.

Reporting a drop in taxes for the year to \$106,000,000, the corporation said that wage increases included as expense cut down the figure from which taxes could be figured. As a result, taxes decreased \$25,700,000 while loss of income only totaled \$4,300,000.

WAR PRODUCTION:
At Peak

Because further diversion of resources and cuts in supplies for war-supporting and essential civilian activities would probably impair the nation's economy to the point of adversely affecting war production, munitions output has just about reached its peak, it was revealed.

At the same time, the War Production board revealed that military authorities had joined in studies to determine what readjustments could be made in munitions output so as to divert more material and manpower toward the manufacture of needed civilian goods.

Though bad winter weather and nuisance strikes have complicated the task of meeting higher production goals, output has been satisfactory, WPB said. While production of guns and fire control, ammunition and combat and motor vehicles showed increases in February over the preceding month, output of extra heavy trucks, aircraft, ships, communication and electronic equipment and other supplies was down.

BANK CREDIT:
For Little Business

Opportunities of little businessmen seeking money for enterprises in the postwar world have been greatly enhanced by bankers' pooling of funds for general use in meeting applicants' requests.

With such credit pools already organized in 27 districts throughout the country, with funds of over one-half billion dollars, individual bankers who cannot furnish money to a prospective borrower will be able to obtain it for him from others.

Putting the policy into action, banks have established small business loan departments, set up easier borrowing conditions and revitalized communication between institutions looking for use of surplus funds.

MOURN STATESMAN

To Britain's mourned David Lloyd George, who died in his sleep at 82 years of age, went his countryman's distinction of being the "man who won the last war." For it was the bushy-haired Welsh firebrand who reorganized Britain's faltering war effort in 1916 by trying to maintain the war effort in the face of a 5,500,000 soldiers and 5,000,000 workers; provided for conversion of shipyards to shipbuilding; made two-thirds of the big landed estates and established conscription in a free and spirited country.

Lloyd George played a vital part in the winning of the war, he played an equally vital part in the making of peace, being one of the Big Four at the Versailles conference. In 1921, he negotiated the treaty creating the Irish Free State.

Though critical of Chamberlain's appeasement policies, Lloyd George considered consideration of German offers for a negotiated peace early in the war.

WORLD FARMING:
New Organization

Declaring that the U. S. must work to eliminate the unstable economic conditions which cause unrest and lead to war, President Roosevelt called upon congress to authorize American participation in the Allied food and agriculture organization.

With the work of the organization primarily technical and advisory, it will provide for the pooling of knowledge and information looking to the improvement in standards of nutrition, increase in levels of farm income and avoidance of surpluses, the president said.

In advocating participation in the organization, the president said that, in lacking power of direction or control over any country in adoption of policies, it would not impair the U. S.'s sovereignty over its own domestic agriculture.

POLITICS:
'First Battle'

Thwarted in his efforts to have Henry A. Wallace appointed secretary of commerce with power over the vast financial resources of the Reconstruction Finance corporation, President Roosevelt met another rebuff in the senate's refusal to confirm the nomination of Aubrey Williams as Rural Electrification administrator.

In opposing nomination of Liberal Williams, the senate's opposition followed the lines of its rejection of Wallace's appointment, until the RFC was divorced from the commerce department. Williams, like Wallace, was charged with favoring a government spending program, which might impair the nation's fiscal soundness, and also leaning to the left in his political beliefs.

Commenting on Williams' rejection, James Patton, National Farmers' Union chieftain, declared: "This is just the first battle in the war of issues as to what's going to happen to this country."

NEW FIBERS

Research into the chemistry of clothing is developing new fibers, including some made from milk, soybeans and peanuts—and better methods of making fabrics waterproof and fungusproof, scientists report.

New fibers recently "have been spun from a great variety of proteins such as casein (the principal protein of milk), soybean, peanut, zein (a soft, yellow protein from Indian corn), collagen (a main constituent of bone and flesh), chicken feather keratin and egg albumen.

Washington Digest
New Committee Controls
Clamor for Food Stocks

Directs Allocation of Limited Supplies;
Heavy Demands Made on Army to Feed
Civilians in the Fighting Zones.

By BAUKHAGE
News Analyst and Commentator.

WNU Service, Union Trust Building,
Washington, D. C.

The fight for food is on and a lot of people who "don't know there's a war going on" are going to learn about it at the breakfast table.

The first shot was fired in the battle of the bureaus in Washington by Food Administrator Marvin Jones early this month. Since then the President was moved to express himself on the subject at a White House press and radio conference. When he casually tossed off some comment like that it means a lot of memoranda have been written on the subject. We will have to take at least one hitch in our belts.

However, the situation is not quite as black as painted but unless it is painted as black as possible it will be blacker. I choose the word black advisedly for that is the color of the markets that arise to thwart the war effort everywhere.

It was a realization of this fact that caused the quiet, modest, soft-spoken Marvin Jones to shout a loud-spoken "Halt!" to this food-ordering spree, begun in the last months by the various agencies whose job it is to get food but not to grow it. America was doing pretty well, that is the American farmer was doing pretty well making two and sometimes four blades of this and that grow where only one grew before and by teaching the cows and the chickens how to multiply. We were feeding ourselves pretty well at home, we were turning out a G.I. ration like of which fighting men never put their teeth into (in such quantity and quality) before.

Also considerable food—though not nearly as much as was asked for—was going out to countries in the immediate vicinity of the war zones and under the lend-lease arrangement. UNRRA was making some shipments but not many.

Jones Locks
Cupboard Door

Food Administrator Jones knew about what could actually be shipped abroad and how much was needed at home and he was able, with the help of the sweating tillers of the soil, to conjure it out of terra firma. Then all of a sudden things began to happen, and the demands on Uncle Sam's larder began to swell in such proportions that Jones said it would be bare as Mother Hubbard's cupboard if all the hungry folk got there before he locked the door.

"There just isn't that much food in the world," one of Jones' lieutenants told the newsmen. There is something about the business of sowing and reaping, of breeding and feeding, of plowing, harrowing and thrashing that just can't be hurried, Jones knows that. The President knows Jones knows it and so he listened to Jones.

The edict went out, no more food shipped to anybody anywhere, except for the army and navy and the already-agreed-upon lend-lease shipments, until it is approved by a committee composed of the agencies who take the food and the one which produces it. This committee is presided over by Leo Crowley, the President's No. 1 trouble shooter. The army, the navy, the shipping administrator and the food administrator are members of that committee.

Besides feeding its own mouths the army has to feed the people in the battle areas in which it lives. You have to maintain the economy of those areas if you live and fight in them. The Germans had to do it and that is why when they departed (taking everything movable with them) the liberated areas were worse off as far as eating went than they were before. As our army moves forward more and more areas must be fed.

Also as they move ahead and lose interest in the economy of the areas farther back, or as countries become completely liberated as France, Belgium, and most of the Balkans have been, food is essential to keep the peace.

There is nothing so conducive to revolution and civil strife generally as an empty stomach. The function of alleviating the distress in these far flung areas is not to do much. One reason for this, which applies also to countries which don't need borrowed food, but can buy it, is the

lack of ships. Ships have to be used to carry war supplies.

Until January such supplies as UNRRA could send had to be sandwiched in in "broken lots" between guns and shells and what have you. In January two full shipments went over. And they got a hurry call to distribute food to some of the "left behind" areas which the army had been taking care of.

These are the things which swelled the flood of demands on Marvin Jones' boys. These and many others like them.

Europe's Distribution
System Collapses

There are two potential factors which will bring even heavier demands from the hungry world. One is the gradual restoration of transportation media within the devastated areas and the other is the eventual release of more shipping. The latter cannot be expected soon for even when the organized resistance in Europe ends—as it might before these lines reach you—many ships must be diverted for use in transporting men and supplies from Europe to the Pacific. Of course such empty bottoms as move from America to Europe can carry food but many will be in service between Europe and Asiatic waters.

At present the transportation system in France and the occupied areas of France is one of the greatest deterrents to shipping food to Europe which exist. There is no use of having food pile up in ports waiting to be transhipped to the interior.

One American who flew from London to Paris said that he did not see one single bridge on the way. Of course there are some left or the army could not be supplied, but thanks to one side or the other no bridges remain in the pathway of a retreating army if it can be helped. We have seen what happened at Remagen when the Germans failed to smash the Ludendorff span before the Yanks could grab it and use it.

A vivid example of how this destruction of transportation has affected France is revealed in the story of the potato lamps. Normandy is a rich grain country and there have been the impoverished French cities of the interior if they could get it. But there is no fuel or light in Normandy. The Norman peasants can afford to hollow out potatoes, fill them with melted butter and attach a wick to them. That is their only means of light. Yet if the transportation lines were going they could get some oil from other places and they could ship their butter and potatoes to people who sorely need them.

At present food demands are heavy and until now the allocation of supplies has not been coordinated. Government agencies which didn't have to produce the food, ordered it. And their orders frequently overlapped. Now all demands will be screened through Crowley's committee and the food administration will not be asked the impossible.

Purposely the same man is never given the job of making up quotas of desired war supplies and also of actually producing them. It has been found this is dangerous. There would be too much temptation to cut the quota to fit the available supplies. Now a certain amount of rivalry exists which forces each party to try to get a little more than he thinks he can. But there has to be some one to act as final arbiter to bring reach and grasp together with as little spillage as possible.

The number of civilians employed in the United States declined to 50,120,000 in January, or to the lowest figure since the record high peak of 54,750,000 was reached in July, 1943, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute. Nevertheless, practically the largest possible percentage of the total labor force was employed in January.

The decline in employment was thus not due to a lack of jobs but to a reduction in the available supply of labor. The reduction in the labor supply was caused partly by persons withdrawing themselves from the labor force and partly by persons entering the armed forces. No alleviation of the labor shortage is in prospect until after the war.

MORE MEAT FOR THE
AMATEUR FISHERMAN!

The recent battle of deep sea fishermen for more ration points for meat found wide public sympathy. Nothing makes a man hungrier than fishing.

And that goes for ordinary fishermen, too. Which prompted Elmer Twitchell, the famous river, inlet and lake angler, to come out strongly today in favor of more grub for the amateur and semi-pro boys.

"Have you seen these lunches that are being put up these days for the individual small-time fisherman?" demanded Mr. Twitchell. "Not a calory in a carload!"

"It's reached a point where it's almost impossible for a fisherman to get his bait into the water. It's snapped up in midair, not by a fish but by fellow fishermen!" he added.

"Late last autumn," Elmer continued, "the box lunches provided anglers was so lacking in nourishment that some fishermen would leap out of a boat and take any bait a fish would take. In fact, when the season ended they were taking artificial lures."

"I was on a fairly crowded lake casting for bass in October. I was using a big wooden plug with a red head and white stripes. On my first cast two fishermen dove for it!"

Elmer insisted that in another instance he was using a metal spinner, and as it went by the end of a dock a fellow angler made two strikes at it.

"Amateur anglers, arise!" demanded Mr. Twitchell. "The professional fisherman ain't getting a much tougher break than we are. What does the wife put in her husband's lunch when he goes fishing these days? A jelly sandwich, six animal crackers, a stale doughnut and a little cold coffee!"

"You can't fish an hour anywhere without getting hungry enough to eat a horse. That's why farmers never pasture a horse near a trout stream or bass lake."

"In normal times a man setting out for a day's fishing toiled along enough grub to sustain life in a normal adult for six weeks. Boy, what sandwiches! Roast beef, lamb, corned beef, pork and what have you! That's what made fishing enjoyable. The average fisherman didn't care half as much for fishing as he did for enjoying a heavy meal, or two without bothering about table manners."

Elmer began getting up a petition to OPA at once. "Spring is here and the amateur angler is in a bad way," he said. "Unless he gets a little substantial food in that lunchbox he will be grabbing feather lures!"

PRIVATE PURKEY WANTS
A G.I. AT THE PEACE TABLE

Dear Harriet:

Like I told you some time ago I am working with my pals on a sort of League of G.I. Peace Kibitzers and the thing is getting into shape fast. Of course Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin is handling things okay now at places like Yalta, but is all just expressing intentions and ideas. When the war ends and the peace delegates begin to huddle the real fighting will start and nothing will help to make them stick to their objectives like maybe some G.I.s at the peace tables.

I don't see why there should be any opposition to G.I. representation in the peace. If there had been a free for all battle with gangsters in your street and you had to put up a tough fight would anybody tell you to scram under the bed and keep your big mouth shut while the whole question of further trouble was handled by a group of well-dressed strangers who had cleaner collars and better table manners?

So when a war ends what is about insisting that the G.I.s who have been getting their noggins knocked off all through it just drop everything, put a gag in their mouths and never speak above a whisper while the whole question whether they will have to do it over again is decided by professional peace-makers who never slept in a hole full of ice-water, at their meals in a snowdrift or swum every river in Africa and Europe?

Optimism

"(All eating and drinking places will be forced by OPA to display posters giving the ceiling price on beers and liquors.)—News Item.)

Little posters on the wall. You'll quote prices per highball. So a man will get a feeling. Bar-rooms know about a ceiling.

They will quote the price of beers, Ales and cocktails, it appears. So a man fair play will get. When he's drinking—wanna bet?

BARBS... by Baukhage

"In many places," a Berlin broadcast said, "the Volksturm has voluntarily given up fighting." The doctrine of free-will turns up in the strangest places.

The Federal Communications commission reports a Jap broadcast which talks of important construction projects in Manchuria. Can it be the emperor is thinking of moving?

The Finnish premier has called for establishing a basis of understanding and friendly relations with Russia. I'll bet his face was red.

The curfew shall not ring tonight for restaurants which serve meals to war workers—which may encourage some people who don't like to go home before midnight to join essential industries.

Monte Jarrad is up to his Busted Nose at all.

George Furry's hat see slowly on his head. "There, because you thought there?"

"Sure. But I see diff'rence wouldn't never of



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USELESS COWBOY

By ALAN Le MAY WINDY SERVICE

THE STORY THUS FAR: Melody Jones and his side-kicker George Fury rode into Payneville, a cow town on the route to California. Melody got into an argument with one of the natives, called Ira. A girl, called Cherry, came upon them and told them they were unsafe and had to leave town. She got their horses and directed them out. They saw posters and then realized that Melody was mistaken for Monte Jarrad, who was wanted for murder and robbery. They had mistaken Fury for Monte's half-wit uncle, "Roscoe." When they arrived at Cherry's ranch, they were greeted by a stranger, who also pretended that they were Monte and Roscoe. The stranger was Cherry's brother, Avery.

CHAPTER V

"It's certainly nice of you people to take me and my uncle in," Melody said with a complacency that chilled George Fury. "I expect we can just as well stay on a while, if it's all right with you."

He let his eyes wander off into the night as he spoke, but he sensed the stillness that instantly came over Cherry de Longpre and her brother.

"Might even be," Melody went on, "me and my Uncle Roscoe could bring myself to do a little work around here, to kind of pay for our keep. I see you got plenty horse flesh out there; maybe me and Uncle Roscoe will set in to break a few haid, come morning."

He smiled a little, contentedly, and let his eyes slide across the faces of the others to see what effect this announcement had taken. He got his answer at once.

Cherry de Longpre looked Melody squarely and blankly between the eyes. Her tone was cool and perfectly level, but there was a shakiness behind it. "Monte," she said with finality, "it's time to be on your way."

"Oh, I ain't in any hurry," Melody said.

Avery de Longpre's words came in a slow whisper. "Oh, yes, you are!" Until that moment Melody had not known that Avery's gun was in his hand under the edge of the table.

Melody didn't believe that Avery would actually shoot; at least not while everyone sat quiet. It was George Fury who seared Melody. George's hands gripped the edge of the table, and he had got his heels under him; he could uncoil like a spring from that position. And he was watching Avery like a pointer. Melody knew what George was going to do. He was going to overturn the table on Avery, making the gun miss as it fired, George would hope. That would put out one of the lamps, and probably the old fool would try to kick down the other lantern, which hung from a rafter eight feet from the floor. There was a moment of paralysis.

"Take it easy, Uncle Roscoe," Melody said to George Fury.

"He's got his gun in his hands," George grated.

Cherry said quickly, "You shouldn't clean your gun at the table, Avery." She sounded out of breath.

"He's holdin' it in his two hands," George repeated.

"Where did you figure he would be holding it?" Melody said, "If he's cleaning it?" In his mouth?

Cherry's eyes were fixed hard on Melody, ignoring the others. "Saddle your ponies," she ordered him. "Saddle up and get out of here! Right now!"

Melody looked at her without hurry. "You look right pretty when you spunk up like that," he said.

"There's a posse after you," Cherry said desperately. "Can't you get that through your head? The Poison berry country is full of men who would be glad to kill you on sight. You'd be dead now if it wasn't for me! Now you get out of here, while you still can!"

"Shucks, now," Melody began.

"You heard her," Avery spoke. Fever Crick was sitting goggle-eyed, and his jaw was wobbling; but Avery was steady as a rock.

Slowly Melody stood up, and George got warily to his feet beside him. George never took his eyes from Avery for an instant.

"Ride fast," Cherry said, "and keep going! Don't turn your horses this side of the line, if you want to live!"

Melody looked at her a moment, then back to George again. He said sadly, "Well, come on, Uncle Roscoe."

Melody and George rode off into the dark at a sullen walk, resenting the push-around. Five hundred yards below the Busted Nose they splashed into a little thread of mountain stream, and let their ponies stop to drink, since the riding ahead promised to be both long and slow.

"Far be it from me," George said, "to stick a spoke in your damn wheel. Well do I realize that you're three hoots and a yelp too smart for a man to tell you nuthin'. But a half-wit Injun that got hisself in your fix would have sense enough to die by his own teeth!"

Melody wasn't listening to him. "I been thinkin'," he said now. "You know somethin'? I don't think this Monte Jarrad is up here at the Busted Nose at all."

George Fury's hat seemed to rise slowly on his head. "You rode in there, because you think he was there?"

"Sure. But I see different, now. He wouldn't never of bring me

here, except unless the real Monte was the farthest away place he could get. She's trying to use me to lead the posse off him, not at him."

George stared at him angrily. "Let's get out of this," he said gruffly, pulling up his pony's head. "It just comes to me," Melody said. "I come up here to find out where Monte Jarrad is. And I come away without finding out."

"Why didn't you ask them people?" George said with all the sarcasm he had. "Them's the ones that know! Are you going to set there all night, or come on?"

"Neither one," Melody said, gathering his reins. "I'm going back."

He turned Harry Henshaw, and started back up the trail.

Cherry and Avery stood listening to the receding hoofbeats of George's and Melody's horses. Avery took off his black California-style hat—the one with the flat top—and scratched his head with the same hand. When they could no longer hear the hoofbeats, Cherry and Avery looked at each other side-long.

Side by side they walked out to the barn now, moving a little reluctantly.

Here Avery took down a canvas wind-breaker, and pulled out the nail upon which it had hung. A hidden latch lifted, and some of the boards swung inward—a make-shift trick door.

Beyond, an unexpectedly spacious cave was revealed under the hay tiers, made by blocking up the bales only one deep, like masonry. Avery had built this, and built it fast, while his father was off chasing wild horses. Fever Crick, whose jug-loose tongue was trusted by nobody, had taken Avery's story that he had hauled in more hay. This crude

firm.

"Naturally," Avery pointed out, his tone aggrieved, "everybody knew that you was the only one would have the nerve to hit Ira. Even Ira think it was you. He just picked himself up and offered you a drink." Avery looked puzzled.

"Offered him a drink," he decided. "I should have known Waggoner had no sense," Monte blamed himself. "Why was he a stage driver if he had any sense?"

"Sure, Monte," Avery said again. "It was Lee and Virg picked him." Monte said. "Waggoner was supposed to see that the shotgun messenger got left behind at Stinkwater. He was supposed to drive the stage alone. It's Waggoner's fault that the shotgun rider got his. It's Waggoner's fault that I'm lying here!"

"Sure, Monte."

"And it's his fault now that the posse's on top of me again."

"Sure, Monte."

"Quit saying that!"

"Okay, Monte."

"Don't you see," Cherry said, "that the posse will only take off after this tramp cowboy?"

As they stooped and wormed their way out of the hide-out under the hay, Monte called Cherry back. She turned reluctantly, anxious to be away.

"There's something you might better know," Monte said, "and guide yourself according."

"Never mind this wrapping nobody around no finger," he said. "Unless you want to get them shot right in the stumminck. Understand?"

Cherry looked at him steadily, for quite a bit. She pinched her lids together, but when she opened her eyes they were dry. "I don't know about you," she said at last. "Some days, I don't think you try."

Nobody was in the lighted kitchen of the Busted Nose as George and Melody returned to it, leaving their horses hidden in the brush. Fever Crick, who now seemed to have passed out, was snoring in the lean-to; but otherwise their reconnaissance raised no one. Avery and Cherry de Longpre had disappeared.

"I'm thinkin'," Melody said. "The girl knows where Monte is. So she's the one I got to find out from."

"So naturally all you got to do is ask her," George said.

"Well, no; that's the part I ain't got figured yet," Melody admitted. "I don't rightly judge she'll say. That's where the hitch comes in."

"Oh," said George. His eyes were flicking around the kitchen, tirelessly hunting a ray of hope. "Ain't there some way to git you out of this?"

"Oh, now George—don't start all that again. I'm tryin' to find out somethin'."

"Then we might just as well try to git 'er done," George said grimly. George had come to the foot of the ladder nailed to the wall; it gave access to the loft above the kitchen. "Don't make a sound," he whispered; and suddenly skinned silently up the ladder into the loft.

When George had disappeared, a considerable silence followed, during which Melody had no clue to what George was up to, nor what was happening. Melody began to show nervousness for the first time. He called up the ladder in a reaching whisper. "Hey, George?"

There was no answer from above. Perhaps nothing in the world is so creepy as calling into the dark to some one you know is there, and getting no reply. And now Melody heard the voices of Cherry and Avery, outside; they seemed to be some distance off, but coming closer rapidly.

Melody Jones swung up the ladder in a couple of long pulls, and stuck himself half way into the loft.

"Come on! The rest of the way!" George spoke close to his ear. "Quick!"

"One thing," George whispered, "they'll never be nurrin' on us here."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Hedda Hopper: Looking at HOLLYWOOD

NOT so long ago some famous Hollywood stars pushed the war news off the front pages with accounts of their unsavory romances and knife-and-bottle parties, while solid, high-minded actors went unnoticed.

This is not why I'm telling you some things about Fred MacMurray today. I'm writing about Fred because I think this pleasant, self-effacing young American actor, who stands as high in the good opinion of his employers, his coworkers, and his friends as any man in the industry, is a far more interesting character than the stars who are taking an unfair advantage of their fame and money.



Fred MacMurray is the very core of everything that is simple, straightforward, and American. He's as down-to-earth as applesauce or the boy next door. He's the sort of fellow every man and woman wants a son to be. He's got integrity—and try and beat that word when you're groping for a tag to give the measure of a man.

A record of 40 top pictures since 1935, when Fred came into motion pictures from the New York stage, is proof to doubters that you can be all these things and roll up big paychecks any day. Less than a year ago Twenty-Century signed Fred MacMurray to a long-term contract. They knew they had secured one of the most valuable star properties this industry ever produced. The clear, fresh baritone which won him a nod from Hollywood when he was playing in "Roberta" on Broadway and his slick way with a saxophone are capitalized in "Where Do We Go From Here," his first for Twentieth. "Double Indemnity" was the last big release in which he won public approval.

Aims to Please

On the heels of this singing part, Fred, with typical MacMurray versatility, embarked on the role he is now shooting, "Captain Eddie," the story of the famous racing driver, Eddie Rickenbacker. This is the tale of an all-American—a typical product of this democracy, like Fred himself. His third will be "Pardon My Past," which Fred will produce and star in as well.

No Silver Platter

Like most successful men, Fred helped earn that education. He won the American Legion award for the highest scholastic and athletic record at college. He bought a saxophone in the American Legion band. When orchestra jobs were thin, Fred was a house-to-house salesman of electrical appliances, a store clerk—anything to keep him and his mother going.

"I dread interviewers, Hedda," he told me, "because I'm bad copy. I'm just a plain guy. My wife and I and the Ray Millands have lots of fun together just doing the things all the millions of other taxpayers are doing around these United States. Nothing whimsical, nothing fancy."

Down to Earth

"I don't like to hold forth about my notion of things. Why should my opinions of life, love, death, and taxes be any more interesting than those of any man in the street?" But there's plenty going on in that head of his. He's a solid investor. Believes in property, in the land. Owns a ranch near Santa Rosa with purebred stock. He buys good pictures for his Brentwood home, etchings and canvases he likes to look at and live with; not meaningless things of vast value to serve as publicity items.

Unfair to the Fair Sex

The New York theater has two distinguished women producers—Margaret Webster and Antoinette Perry. Paramount has a distinguished woman— or did have —Phyllis Laughton. Mitch Leisen refused to make pictures without her. Fannie Goddard won't do one without Miss Laughton's help. Paramount admits she's wonderful. The only reason they won't make her a full-fledged director is, so I'm told, they're afraid the men won't take orders from a lady. Since when, fellows?

SEWING CIRCLE NEEDLEWORK Crocheted Hats Smart for Spring Potholders Welcome Shower Gifts.



White Ruffled Hat

FRESH as a breath of spring—a ruffled hat of white all done in crochet. Interesting navy blue trim provides a smart contrast color. A clever hat to wear now with suits—later with linen suits and dresses.

Hat in Bright Jewel Colors

AS PRETTY a crocheted hat as you'll see! Inexpensively and quickly made—you'll want several to wear with your new spring suit. Choose bright jewel color velvet chenilles—and for a dash of spice get some gay gloves to match.

Potholders for Shower Gifts

THESE cheery potholders are almost too pretty to use! They're 6½ inches, have two blue birds swaying on a cherry tree

Nails Were Precious in Pre-Revolution Period

In pre-Revolution days nails were so precious in Scotland and in New England that they were used as money. Jeremiah Wilkinson of Cumberland, R. I., was the first man in America to manufacture nails; he began his business in 1777.

It is only since 1810 that machinery has been employed to any extent in the manufacture of nails. Previous to that date they were made by hand by forging on an anvil. Vast numbers of men were employed in the industry; there were at one time as many as 60,000 nailers in the neighborhood of Birmingham alone.

MARY MARTIN

star of "True to Life" a Paramount picture, is one of the many well-groomed, well-informed Hollywood stars who use Calox Tooth Powder. McKesson & Robbins, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.

CALOX TOOTH POWDER

Easy Raised Muffins a Welcome Change

Make them with Fleischmann's yellow-label Yeast—the only fresh yeast with more EXTRA vitamins.

RAISED CORN MUFFINS

1½ cups corn meal
1½ cups milk, scalded
2 teaspoons salt
3 tablespoons brown sugar
4 tablespoons melted butter or margarine
1 cake Fleischmann's Yeast
½ cup lukewarm water
2 eggs, well beaten
3 cups sifted flour

Stir the corn meal very slowly into the scalded milk. Mix in salt, brown sugar and melted butter or margarine. Cool to lukewarm. Dissolve Fleischmann's Yeast in lukewarm water and add to lukewarm corn-meal mixture. Add eggs and flour; beat well. Fill well-greased muffin pans half full. Cover and let rise in warm place, free from draft, until light, about 1 hour. Bake in moderate oven at 375°F. about 30 minutes. Makes 20.

FREE!

Clip and paste on a penny post card for your free copy of Fleischmann's newly revised "The Bread Basket." Dozens of easy recipes for breads, rolls, desserts. Address Standard Brands Incorporated, Grand Central Annex, Box 477, New York 17, N. Y.

5712



5844



bought with two cherry blossoms in shaded pink. A pair of these will make a most welcome gift.

To obtain complete crocheting instructions for the two bluebird potholders (Pattern No. 5844) and color chart for embroidery, send 10 cents in coin, your name, address and the pattern number. Due to an unusually large demand and current war conditions, slightly more time is required in filling orders for a few of the most popular pattern numbers.

Send your order to:

SEWING CIRCLE NEEDLEWORK
1150 Sixth Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Enclose 10 cents for Pattern No. 5712 and 10 cents in coin, your name, address and the pattern number.

No. _____
Name _____
Address _____

THE R.I.P.A.N.S.

For Constipation—Sour Stomach—Dyspepsia—Headache—Heartburn—Biliousness or Distressing Gas, use time-tested R.I.P.A.N.S. Tablets. Contains 6 doctor-prescribed medicines. Soothing. Does not gripe. Quickly relieves and aids elimination. At your druggist 10c, 35c and 75c.

MARY MARTIN

star of "True to Life" a Paramount picture, is one of the many well-groomed, well-informed Hollywood stars who use Calox Tooth Powder. McKesson & Robbins, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.

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Carl L. Brown, Publisher

THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1945

STATESMAN CHURCHILL
By George Peck

Last Fall we witnessed the sad spectacle of the leaders of both major political parties making promises, impossible of fulfillment, to the American people. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Dewey vied with each other in trying to outdo the other in promising the most of the most things. Both have known that some of these things could not be given without completing the wreck of our national economy.

But, not too much can be said to be directed toward these two great promises. They were simply standing on the platforms drawn up by the delegates of their respective parties at the Chicago convention. These platforms made an all-time high in painting a rosy Utopia for America.

That part of the voting public which falls for the promises of politicians, listened to the verbal promises; couldn't make up its mind just who was promising the most; it finally went to the polls and voted its preference for Mr. Roosevelt, because it feared Mr. Roosevelt to deliver on the promises he and his party had made.

That part of the voting public which does not fall for the promises of politicians, listened, but knew that government can give nothing to the people except that which it first takes away from them. It had no choice. It had hoped for a candidate, in either party, who would promise the people nothing but "blood, sweat and tears." It wanted a courageous, realistic, honest leader, and it is this common sense conviction that such a candidate would have been the overwhelming choice of the American people over his "promising" opponent.

Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of England, could have written the campaign speeches of such a non-promising candidate. In an address on March 15 before the annual conference of his party, the Conservative, he said the things that should have been said by at least one of the presidential candidates last Fall. Here is what he said in part:

"There is one thing we shall certainly not do. We shall not bid for votes or popularity by promising what we cannot perform, nor shall we compete with others in electioneering bluffs and lures. It would be very easy for us all to promise, or even to give each other presents, bonuses and gratuities in the most enthusiastic manner; but if most of us were to do this, we would be the proud sterling only bought five shillings' worth of goods or services, we should have committed a great crime....

"Control for control's sake is senseless. Controls under the pretext of war or its aftermath which are in fact designed to favor the accomplishment of totalitarian systems, however innocently designed or whatever guise they take, whatever lures they wear, whatever slogans they mouth, are frauds."

MERCHANTS MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
Buffalo, New York
ASSETS DEC. 31, 1944
Real Estate \$177,164
Mortgage Loans 517,173.20
Stocks and Bonds 4,340,650.63
Cash in Office and Bank 1,228,353.81
Agents' Balances 1,123,065.13
Bills Receivable 27,534.29
Interest and Rents 18,663.39

Gross Assets \$7,302,612.77
Deduct items not admitted 224,049.01
Admitted 7,078,563.76
LIABILITIES DEC. 31, 1944
Net Unpaid Losses \$4,146,028.67
Unearned Premiums 1,704,436.50
All other Liabilities 213,095.49
Surplus over all Liabilities 1,015,193.10
Total Liabilities and Surplus \$7,078,563.76
WALTER E. BARTLETT, Agent
Bethel, Maine

VERMONT ACCIDENT INS. CO.
Rutland, Vermont
ASSETS DEC. 31, 1944
Mortgage Loans \$5,646.60
Stocks and Bonds 125,340.17
Cash in Office and Bank 21,061.30
Interest and Rents 1,035.47
All other Assets 8,311.83

Gross Assets \$156,308.43
Deduct items not admitted 15.64
Admitted 156,292.79
LIABILITIES DEC. 31, 1944
Net Unpaid Losses \$20,000.00
Unearned Premiums 214,650.55
All other Liabilities 1,400.00
Cash Capital 85,000.00
Surplus over all Liabilities 81,611.63
Total Liabilities and Surplus \$156,292.79

which should be mercilessly exposed to the British public.
Thus, Churchill once again proves that he is a statesman; that he refuses to sell his soul and along with it, his country, in a mad bid to perpetuate self and party in office. What America needed last year, what she needs today, is a leader of equal honesty and integrity, a man who puts his nation's welfare ahead of self and party, a man who speaks the truth even when that truth hurts. Somewhere in America there must be such a man. Pray God he comes forward to take the lead before it is too late.

SECURITY INSURANCE CO.
New Haven, Conn.
ASSETS DEC. 31, 1944
Real Estate \$1,030,290.86
Mortgage Loans 53,000,000.00
Stocks and Bonds 14,364,477.17
Cash in Office and Bank 1,058,463.39
Agents' Balances 1,056,494.97
Bills Receivable 227,638.07
Interest and Rents 51,747.55
Other Assets 113,410.13
Gross Assets \$18,099,582.93
Less items not admitted 270,190.77
Admitted 17,829,392.16
LIABILITIES DEC. 31, 1944
Unpaid Losses \$1,391,192.10
Voluntary Reserve 1,574,404.52
Unearned Premiums 6,432,879.55
All other Liabilities 340,914.83
Cash Capital 2,500,000.00
Surplus over Liabilities 5,000,000.00
Total Liabilities and Surplus \$17,829,392.16

FEDERAL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Boston 16, Mass.
ASSETS DEC. 31, 1944
Stocks and Bonds \$1,047,089.37
Cash in Office and Bank 316,482.21
Agents' Balances 79,897.49
Interest and Rents 3,830.18
Other Assets 27,630.26
Gross Assets \$1,473,900.01
Less items not admitted 1,236.57
Admitted 1,472,663.44
LIABILITIES DEC. 31, 1944
Unpaid Losses \$73,352.03
Unearned Premiums 677,772.90
Unassigned Funds 116,332.95
All other Liabilities 99,206.16
Cash Capital 100,000.00
Surplus over Liabilities 400,000.00
Total Liabilities and Surplus \$1,472,663.44

MUTUAL BENEFIT HEALTH AND ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION
Omaha, Neb.
ASSETS DEC. 31, 1944
Mortgage Loans \$35,177.28
Stocks and Bonds 34,185,254.10
Cash in Office and Bank 4,079,016.70
Agents' Balances 102,346.90
Interest and Rents 21,169.05
Other Assets 397,365.55
Gross Assets \$39,935,139.28
Less items not admitted \$5,019,139.28
Admitted 34,916,000.00
LIABILITIES DEC. 31, 1944
Unpaid Losses \$12,333,074.97
Unearned Premiums 8,512,660.92
Unpaid Liabilities 5,587,828.71
Surplus over Liabilities 12,301,111.98
Total Liabilities and Surplus \$34,916,000.00

PATRIOTIC INSURANCE CO.
New York, N. Y.
ASSETS DEC. 31, 1944
Stocks and Bonds \$3,011,879.74
Cash in Office and Bank 226,043.73
Agents' Balances 118,780.17
Interest and Rents 11,523.23
Other Assets 265,543.39
Gross Assets \$3,633,242.31
Less items not admitted 47,055.50
Admitted 3,586,186.81
LIABILITIES DEC. 31, 1944
Unpaid Losses \$1,056,996.00
Unearned Premiums \$1,000,000.00
Other Liabilities 54,552.82
Cash Capital 1,000,000.00
Surplus over Liabilities 1,431,749.11
Total Liabilities and Surplus \$3,586,186.81

STANDARD ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.
Detroit, Mich.
ASSETS DEC. 31, 1944
Real Estate \$304,089.53
Mortgage Loans 1,179,574.91
Stocks and Bonds 31,257,477.63
Cash in Office and Bank 3,923,970.53
Agents' Balances 3,575,186.53
Bills Receivable 62,292.12
Interest and Rents 128,088.35
All other Assets 181,184.06
Gross Assets \$41,971,873.07
Less items not admitted 259,065.27
Admitted 41,712,807.80
LIABILITIES DEC. 31, 1944
Unpaid Losses \$15,608,193.37
Unearned Premiums 8,076,888.97
Other Liabilities 4,449,797.33
Cash Capital 3,518,760.00
Surplus over Liabilities 10,559,939.13
Total Liabilities and Surplus \$41,712,807.80

UNITED MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Boston, Mass.
ASSETS DEC. 31, 1944
Stocks and Bonds \$2,262,848.45
Cash in Office and Bank 1,347,084.56
Agents' Balances 690,083.30
Interest and Rents 47,632.38
Other Assets 98,448.71
Gross Assets \$4,447,098.21
Less items not admitted 59,771.54
Admitted 4,387,326.67
LIABILITIES DEC. 31, 1944
Unpaid Losses \$1,000,715.30
Unearned Premiums 6,819,184.19
Other Liabilities 418,751.33
Reserve for Divs. on Unexpired Policies 433,000.00
Surplus over Liabilities 3,767,586.15
Total Liabilities and Surplus \$4,387,326.67

THE STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD
Hartford, Conn.
ASSETS DEC. 31, 1944
Bonds and Stocks (book value) \$6,708,320.53
Cash in Office and Bank 648,706.40
Premium Balances 648,706.40
Bills Receivable 16,229.28
Interest and Rents 21,712.31
All other Assets 163,303.31
Gross Assets \$8,116,068.22
Less items not admitted 126,114.84
Admitted 8,000,000.00
LIABILITIES DEC. 31, 1944
Net Unpaid Losses \$58,084.19
Unearned Premiums 7,344,211.00
All other Liabilities 214,650.55
Cash Capital 500,000.00
Surplus over all Liabilities 2,222,222.22
Total Liabilities and Surplus \$8,000,000.00

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY
San Francisco, Cal.
ASSETS DEC. 31, 1944
Real Estate \$2,168,465.20
Mortgage Loans 91,495.76
Stocks and Bonds 66,648,757.71
Cash in Office and Bank 9,060,690.49
Agents' Balances 2,882,103.42
Bills Receivable 41,411.23
Interest and Rents 147,571.23
All other Assets 11,497,172.24
Gross Assets \$83,138,697.64
Deduct items not admitted 582,040.42
Admitted 82,556,657.22
LIABILITIES DEC. 31, 1944
Net Unpaid Losses \$12,385,554.15
Unearned Premiums 19,267,821.65
All other Liabilities 11,282,918.51
Cash Capital 5,084,840.00
Surplus over all Liabilities 34,545,522.91
Total Liabilities and Surplus \$82,556,657.22
STUART W. GOODWIN, Agent
Norway, Maine

THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO.
80 Maiden Lane, New York, N. Y.
ASSETS DEC. 31, 1944
Real Estate \$201,139.33
Stocks and Bonds 120,207,837.00
Cash in Office and Bank 7,647,423.52
Agents' Balances 3,331,690.23
Bills Receivable 98,339.53
Interest and Rents 292,360.10
All other Assets 134,582.63
Gross Assets \$131,914,422.31
Deduct items not admitted 192,332.06
Admitted 131,722,090.25
LIABILITIES DEC. 31, 1944
Net Unpaid Losses \$8,566,047.54
Unearned Premiums 26,493,698.43
All other Liabilities 4,915,245.12
Cash Capital 5,000,000.00
Surplus over all Liabilities 86,537,098.25
Total Liabilities and Surplus \$131,722,090.25
STUART W. GOODWIN, Agent
Norway, Maine

FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK
ASSETS DEC. 31, 1944
Real Estate \$3,758,700.07
Mortgage Loans 1,331,431.31
Stocks and Bonds 85,039,024.40
Cash in Office and Bank 8,039,024.40
Agents' Balances 2,064,200.33
Bills Receivable 85,039.07
Interest and Rents 1,241,392.68
All other Assets 1,241,392.68
Gross Assets \$97,414,632.84
Deduct items not admitted 494,401.30
Admitted 96,920,231.54
LIABILITIES DEC. 31, 1944
Net Unpaid Losses \$47,130,230.74
Unearned Premiums 15,528,745.53
All other Liabilities 3,677,684.31
Cash Capital 2,000,000.00
Surplus over all Liabilities 9,677,473.87
Total Liabilities and Surplus \$96,920,231.54
Lester A. Braden
Rumford & Maine Ins. Agency
Rumford, Maine

**CONDENSED STATEMENT
PACIFIC NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**
San Francisco, California
ASSETS DEC. 31, 1944
Real Estate \$255,500.00
Mortgage Loans 0
Stocks and Bonds 0
Cash in Office and Bank 9,311,324.13
Agents' Balances 1,140,101.01
Bills Receivable 969,201.00
Interest and Rents 0
All other Assets 639,331.24
Gross Assets \$11,655,705.70
Deduct items not admitted \$11,655,705.70
Admitted 0
LIABILITIES DEC. 31, 1944
Net Unpaid Losses 0
Unearned Premiums 0
All other Liabilities 0
Cash Capital 0
Surplus over all Liabilities 0
Total Liabilities and Surplus \$11,655,705.70
(13-15-Maine)

**CONDENSED STATEMENT
AMERICAN MOTORISTS INSURANCE COMPANY**
Chicago 40, Illinois
ASSETS DEC. 31, 1944
Real Estate \$70,572.12
Mortgage Loans 5,062.14
Stocks and Bonds 0
Cash in Office and Bank 11,362,405.58
Agents' Balances 1,010,970.43
Bills Receivable 0
Interest and Rents 0
All other Assets 10,166.44
Gross Assets \$12,842,016.23
Deduct items not admitted 30,000.00
Admitted 12,812,016.23
LIABILITIES DEC. 31, 1944
Net Unpaid Losses \$7,922,376.61
Unearned Premiums 2,661,748.00
All other Liabilities 2,227,891.62
Cash Capital 1,000,000.00
Surplus over all Liabilities 1,500,000.00
Total Liabilities and Surplus \$14,803,156.74
(13-15-Maine)

**CONDENSED STATEMENT
LUMBERMEN'S MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY**
Chicago 40, Illinois
ASSETS DEC. 31, 1944
Real Estate \$70,572.12
Mortgage Loans 5,062.14
Stocks and Bonds 0
Cash in Office and Bank 11,362,405.58
Agents' Balances 1,010,970.43
Bills Receivable 0
Interest and Rents 0
All other Assets 10,166.44
Gross Assets \$12,842,016.23
Deduct items not admitted 30,000.00
Admitted 12,812,016.23
LIABILITIES DEC. 31, 1944
Net Unpaid Losses \$7,922,376.61
Unearned Premiums 2,661,748.00
All other Liabilities 2,227,891.62
Cash Capital 1,000,000.00
Surplus over all Liabilities 1,500,000.00
Total Liabilities and Surplus \$14,803,156.74
(13-15-Maine)

**CONDENSED STATEMENT
NATIONAL ACCIDENT & HEALTH INSURANCE CO.**
Philadelphia, Pa.
ASSETS DEC. 31, 1944
Real Estate \$49,326.20
Mortgage Loans 115,500.00
Stocks and Bonds 318.54
Cash in Office and Bank 928,077.01
Agents' Balances 29,330.33
Bills Receivable 14,991.93
Interest and Rents 1,109.00
All other Assets 34,325.32
Gross Assets \$1,307,097.18
Deduct items not admitted 35,415.50
Admitted 1,271,681.68
LIABILITIES DEC. 31, 1944
Net Unpaid Losses \$160,174.19
Unearned Premiums 77,344.21
All other Liabilities 295,732.27
Cash Capital 300,000.00
Surplus over all Liabilities 441,392.21
Total Liabilities and Surplus \$1,271,681.68
(13-15-Maine)

**CONDENSED STATEMENT
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Philadelphia, Pa.
ASSETS DEC. 31, 1944
Real Estate \$49,326.20
Mortgage Loans 115,500.00
Stocks and Bonds 318.54
Cash in Office and Bank 928,077.01
Agents' Balances 29,330.33
Bills Receivable 14,991.93
Interest and Rents 1,109.00
All other Assets 34,325.32
Gross Assets \$1,307,097.18
Deduct items not admitted 35,415.50
Admitted 1,271,681.68
LIABILITIES DEC. 31, 1944
Net Unpaid Losses \$160,174.19
Unearned Premiums 77,344.21
All other Liabilities 295,732.27
Cash Capital 300,000.00
Surplus over all Liabilities 441,392.21
Total Liabilities and Surplus \$1,271,681.68
(13-15-Maine)

CHAPEMAN INSURANCE COMPANY
ASSETS DEC. 31, 1944
Stocks and Bonds \$15,000.00
Cash in Office and Bank 263,206.03
Agents' Balances 84,116.53
Interest and Rents 2,050.00
All other Assets 25,895.45
Gross Assets \$308,168.01
Deduct items not admitted 2,700.00
Admitted 305,468.01
LIABILITIES DEC. 31, 1944
Net Unpaid Losses \$67,536.98
Unearned Premiums 190,455.52
All other Liabilities 100,000.00
Cash Capital 100,000.00
Surplus over all Liabilities 57,475.53
Total Liabilities and Surplus \$305,468.01

MASSACHUSETTS INDEMNITY INSURANCE COMPANY
632 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts
ASSETS DEC. 31, 1944
Stocks and Bonds \$28,210.07
Cash in Office and Bank 616,047.17
Interest and Rents 42,557.97
Gross Assets \$648,815.21
Deduct items not admitted \$341,620.56
Admitted 307,194.65
LIABILITIES DEC. 31, 1944
Net Unpaid Losses \$367,536.98
Unearned Premiums 190,455.52
All other Liabilities 100,000.00
Cash Capital 100,000.00
Surplus over all Liabilities 57,475.53
Total Liabilities and Surplus \$307,194.65

MILWAUKEE MECHANICAL INSURANCE COMPANY
ASSETS DEC. 31, 1944
Real Estate \$652,450.53
Mortgage Loans 1,250,000.00
Stocks and Bonds 10,710,000.00
Cash in Office and Bank 1,000,000.00
Agents' Balances 1,000,000.00
Bills Receivable 1,000,000.00
Interest and Rents 1,000,000.00
All other Assets 1,000,000.00
Gross Assets \$24,000,000.00
Deduct items not admitted 10,000,000.00
Admitted 14,000,000.00
LIABILITIES DEC. 31, 1944
Net Unpaid Losses \$1,000,000.00
Unearned Premiums 1,000,000.00
All other Liabilities 1,000,000.00
Cash Capital 1,000,000.00
Surplus over all Liabilities 1,000,000.00
Total Liabilities and Surplus \$14,000,000.00

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA
ASSETS DEC. 31, 1944
Real Estate \$1,784,635.81
Mortgage Loans 1,081,181,535.22
Stocks and Bonds 27,518,243.11
Cash in Office and Bank 4,248,119,424.11
Agents' Balances 2,763,124.31
Bills Receivable 1,324.32
Interest and Rents 48,907,867.27
All other Assets 108,592,467.02
Gross Assets \$5,869,447,082.36
Deduct items not admitted \$5,869,447,082.36
Admitted 0
LIABILITIES DEC. 31, 1944
Net Unpaid Losses \$5,869,447,082.36
Unearned Premiums 0
All other Liabilities 0
Cash Capital 0
Surplus over all Liabilities 0
Total Liabilities and Surplus \$5,869,447,082.36

CITY OF NEW YORK INSURANCE CO.
New York, N. Y.
ASSETS DEC. 31, 1944
Stocks and Bonds \$6,530,013.37
Cash in Office and Bank 425,010.70
Agents' Balances 1,000,000.00
Bills Receivable 1,000,000.00
Interest and Rents 1,000,000.00
All other Assets 1,000,000.00
Gross Assets \$9,055,024.07
Deduct items not admitted 1,000,000.00
Admitted 8,055,024.07
LIABILITIES DEC. 31, 1944
Net Unpaid Losses \$8,055,024.07
Unearned Premiums 0
All other Liabilities 0
Cash Capital 0
Surplus over all Liabilities 0
Total Liabilities and Surplus \$8,055,024.07

AMERICAN INSURANCE CO.
New York, N. Y.
ASSETS DEC. 31, 1944
Real Estate \$1,510,576.05
Mortgage Loans 551,369.35
Stocks and Bonds 36,094,831.31
Cash in Office and Bank 5,191,375.87
Agents' Balances 2,476,917.27
Bills Receivable 2,750,476.70
Interest and Rents 1,811,923.40
All other Assets 1,811,923.40
Gross Assets \$45,055,476.94
Deduct items not admitted 45,055,476.94
Admitted 0
LIABILITIES DEC. 31, 1944
Net Unpaid Losses \$45,055,476.94
Unearned Premiums 0
All other Liabilities 0
Cash Capital 0
Surplus over all Liabilities 0
Total Liabilities and Surplus \$45,055,476.94

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Net Unpaid Losses \$45,055,476.94
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All other Liabilities 0
Cash Capital 0
Surplus over all Liabilities 0
Total Liabilities and Surplus \$45,055,476.94

FIREMAN'S FUND INDEMNITY CO.
ASSETS DEC. 31, 1944
Stocks and Bonds \$15,000.00
Cash in Office and Bank 263,206.03
Agents' Balances 84,116.53
Interest and Rents 2,050.00
All other Assets 25,895.45
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Stocks and Bonds 10,710,000.00
Cash in Office and Bank 1,000,000.00
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Deduct items not admitted 45,055,476.94
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Bills Receivable 2,750,476.70
Interest and Rents 1,81

Kathleen Norris Says:

Stop Criticizing Women!

Bel Syndicate—WNU Features.



Certain idle women do drift about to afternoon bars and lounges, accumulating "whiskey blotches," but the percentage is very low. Probably they are useless, anyway.

By KATHLEEN NORRIS

IT SEEMS to me manifestly unfair in Congresswoman Clare Luce to say that millions of American women have done little or nothing to help the war effort except perhaps to keep their skins lily white and soft for some G.I. to touch when he comes home.

And manifestly unfair in Damon Runyon to quote this in a syndicated article, and add, on his own account, that keeping skin white is better than to let it become covered with whiskey blotches. Mr. Runyon blames what he calls the failure of women to respond to the war effort upon the "remissness of the leaders of their sex in showing the way."

"If some of the prominent women of the day," he goes on to say, "had lunged forward, it would have been an inspiring example to the rank and file." He suggests that such leaders might have "marshalled big parades of females into defense plants."

He goes on to say in contrast that "hundreds of thousands" of prominent men have offered their services to the wartime effort; industrial chieftains, famous actors and journalists, doctors, movie directors and producers, and members of Mrs. Luce's own house of representatives.

Men Are Drafted.

This sort of talk makes me indignant; it seems to me unworthy of one of our top journalists. In the first place, men are drafted, and drafted with them is all the glory of uniforms, marching, flags, music, the excitement and change so dear to youth.

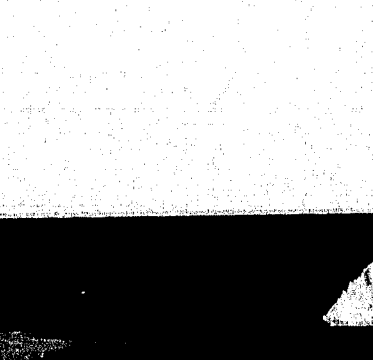
Just how large our armies and navies would be if they were composed only of male volunteers is a question,—you know, and I know, many a stalwart lad who is safely doing something here at home when he might well be in the ranks.

The notable lack of enthusiasm in Canada's men for overseas service is causing that government grave concern. It is not entirely of their own volition that our fighting men have been flung to all the danger spots of the world.

It is the fashion now to speak slightly of our nurses, to lament publicly that more of them do not volunteer for army and navy service. The strange thing about this criticism is that when a call was sent out for 40,000 nurses little more than a year ago, 72,000 volunteered, and 42,000 were actually accepted. There has been no call since until now, and because response to it is somewhat slow, the whole profession suffers disrepute.

The real and obvious answer to such critics and Mrs. Luce and Mr. Runyon is, of course, that women are not, never have been and never will be, as free as men to follow their desires, in war or in peace. There are close to 40 million homes in America; less than one-third of 1 per cent of these homes—about 1 in 300, is managed without a woman. Women cook, wash, clean, raise children, teach in schools; children, are their supreme responsibility, husbands and homes and children need them. War is the abnormal, the extraneous thing; wifehood, motherhood, homes, are the indispensable essentials of all civilizations.

To be sure, certain idle women do drift about to afternoon bars and lounges, accumulating the aforementioned "whiskey blotches." But the percentage of these women is very low; perhaps they are mental-



"Their supreme responsibility."

HOMEMAING COMES FIRST

By the natural organization of life, women are the homemakers. It is foolish to prate about "home front morale" and then expect women in numbers to leave their homes and children and join the WACs, or get into factories. True, millions of women have responded to the call of national duty, without any compulsion, and have enlisted in the auxiliary services, nurses' corps, or have gone into war plants.

Most women, however, cannot desert their first responsibility, the care of their children. They cannot go to war, or to work, without neglecting the welfare of the next generation. As Miss Norris points out, they are doing a far greater service to the nation by quietly taking care of their homes than they could in some form of war work. Many mothers are giving every spare moment to the Red Cross, or some other service as it is. There are few slackers among American women, even though they do not wear uniforms and carry arms.

ly, physically, spiritually of a type that would make them practically useless anyway.

Highest Standard Ever.

The great mass of our women maintains a higher standard than women have ever maintained in the world before. It is a standard of decency, honesty, devotion to home and husband and children; eagerness to serve them, to prepare endless meals, wash inexhaustible dishes, gather small pencils and rubbers, telephone teachers, push a perambulator to market, decide anxiously between lessening stores of fruits and meat, go home hot and weary to put the lunch potatoes in to bake, to sterilize the baby's bottles, to mop up the front hallway, to carry a tray upstairs to a sickroom—and to go on with it, day after day, early morning until late at night.

These things must be done, and it is women who must do them, and women who do do them. A man may look his office for a week, a month, he may close it for a whole year and be off overseas. Nobody suffers except perhaps himself, in his pocket.

But a woman may not lock two small babies in a perfectly safe room for an hour without deadly risk. She may not neglect the dishpan for one day. There are 312 items, according to recent calculations, that she must see supplied, refreshed, refrigerated, heated, dusted, smoothed, washed, ironed and starched, every day of her life.

Her husband will not wear rumpled shirts to the office; her children must not go about in wet shoes; her soup must be skimmed for government fats; her tin cans washed and flattened; Her Red Cross dues paid; the six o'clock baths for Betty and Junior, their supper, the table-setting, the dinner-getting, the five minutes attention to her own appearance, may not be neglected, not one single day.

When any man's work is as vital as that of the humblest wife and mother, then it will be time to talk of the "remissness" of women in war service.

Losing Vitamin C

Homemakers who use only the juice of oranges are literally throwing vitamin C out the window, according to dietetic experts. Juicing discards edible orange flesh and materially decreases the amount of ascorbic acid (vitamin C), they say. Slicing gives better ascorbic acid value, and unstrained juice has a higher vitamin content than strained juice. Strained juice contains only half to three-fourths as much ascorbic acid as do orange segments.

HOUSEHOLD MEMOS... by Lynn Chambers



Morale Builder... Juicy, Colorful Pie (See Recipes Below)

Dessert Appeal

There are some foods that just naturally make for a good, homey feeling. There's pie for one. The family likes to see the preparation and then smell the good, and finally, taste the juicy, sweetness of berries or fruit nestling against a tender, flaky crust.

Fondness for pie goes back a long way and has not abated even during rationing and shortages of sugar and fruit. It's a good dessert with which to top off the meal which has been light or a little shy of appetite appeal.

Then, too, there are cakes that fill the need for sweetness and cater a bit to the appetite. Fortunately there have been developed recipes which are low in sugar and easy to make.

A good pie or cake, baked once a week, will give the family a sense of well being and hominess that is so important in these days of rush and activity. Select one of the following recipes especially designed for wartime eating:

Cherry-Rhubarb Pie.

1 package frozen red tart cherries or 1 cup canned
1 package frozen rhubarb or 2 cups canned or fresh
1 cup juice
1 cup sugar
3 tablespoons quick-cooking tapioca
Combine all ingredients and place in an unbaked pie shell. Top with full crust, crisscross or cutout crust. Bake at 400 degrees F. for 15 minutes, then reduce heat to moderate (350 degrees) and bake 30 to 40 minutes. Meringue topping may be used on the pie if desired. It should be piled on after the pie has baked, then baked for 15 minutes longer in a moderate oven.

Chiffon Pie.

1 1/4 cups sugar
1/2 cup flour
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 1/4 cups boiling water
1 lemon
3 eggs
1 unbaked pie shell
Mix the flour and sugar together in a saucepan. Stir in boiling water and cook, stirring constantly until thickened. Add slightly beaten egg yolks, the juice and grated rinds of both lemon and orange. Cook until thick, then cool. Pour filling into the

crust and pile high with meringue made by beating the egg whites with 1/2 cup granulated sugar and 1 teaspoon lemon juice. Bake in a slow oven for 15 minutes.

Pecan pie adds a rich, hearty finishing note to the meal. Part of its

Lynn Says:

Sugar-Easy Sweets: When you want a good icing for a cake, sprinkle chocolate bits over top of warm cake and allow to melt in broiler and run over the sides. Beat two egg whites until stiff and fluffy and whip in 1 cup of jelly. Colorful icing.

Powdered sugar can't be beat for angel food or sponge cakes. Sift it on the cake through a cut-out dolly to get a pretty pattern.

Beat egg whites stiff and add honey gradually to them. One-half cup of honey for 1 egg white is the correct proportion.

For plain yellow cakes there's little better than creaming 2 tablespoons of butter with 6 tablespoons of brown sugar and 1/2 cup of chopped nuts. Spread on warm cake and broil for 5 minutes.

Lynn Chambers' Point-Saving Menus.

Baked Trout with Tomato Sauce
Seven-Minute Cabbage
Mashed Potatoes
Waldorf Salad
Toasted English Muffins
*Cherry-Rhubarb Pie
*Recipe given.

sweetening is corn syrup, so little sugar is required. To prevent crust from becoming soggy, let the unbaked crust chill thoroughly in refrigerator before baking.

Pecan Pie.

1/2 cup butter or substitute
1/2 cup sugar
1 cup light corn syrup
3 eggs
1 cup shelled pecans
1 teaspoon vanilla

Cream butter, add sugar, syrup and beaten eggs. Mix well, add pecans and vanilla and pour into an unbaked pie shell. Bake 45 minutes in a moderate oven.

A pie that is becoming increasingly popular is this cottage cheese pie because it uses inexpensive ingredients for both crust and filling. The spicy, lemony flavor is delicious and the texture of the cheese filling is light and fine-grained:

Cheese Pie.

Crust:
12 to 15 vanilla wafers, rolled fine
1/2 cup sugar
3 tablespoons butter or substitute

Filling:
1 cup cottage cheese, sieved
1 tablespoon butter
1 tablespoon cornstarch
1/2 cup milk
2 eggs
1/2 cup sugar
Rind of 1/2 lemon
1 tablespoon lemon juice
1/2 teaspoon salt
Cinnamon

Press the cheese dry and put through a sieve. Add the melted butter to it. Dissolve cornstarch in milk. Beat eggs, add sugar. Combine the mixtures, then add rind and juice, salt and dash of cinnamon. To make crust mix crumbs, butter and sugar. Press on bottom and sides of pie plate or spring form, keeping 1/2 cup mixture for the top. Bake the pie in a moderate oven for 35 to 40 minutes.

Honey Nut Cake.

1/2 cup butter or substitute
1/2 cup sugar
1/2 cup honey
1/2 cup water
2 1/4 cups sifted cake flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 cup chopped nuts
4 egg whites

Cream butter, sugar, honey. Add alternately the sifted dry ingredients and water. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites last. Bake in two nine-inch layer pans in a moderate oven for 30 to 35 minutes.

The nicest kind of icing for this cake combines the texture of creamed sugar and butter (or substitute) and the flavor of mocha, which may be left over cold coffee:

Mocha Icing.

6 tablespoons butter or substitute
1 egg yolk
2 cups powdered sugar
2 tablespoons left over coffee
1 1/2 tablespoons cocoa
1 teaspoon vanilla

Cream butter thoroughly, add egg yolk. Sift sugar and cocoa together and add alternately with coffee. Spread between layers and on top of cake.

Cakes made with honey taste better if they are allowed to mellow for several days before serving. Store, covered with waxed paper, under a cake cover, or in a large sized cookie tin so that it does not dry out.

When baking honey cakes, it is best to grease the pan, cover with waxed paper which is greased before pouring in the batter.

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

SEWING CIRCLE PATTERNS

Start Day Right in This Frock Matching Dress and Hat for Tot



8763 36-52

Pretty House Frock

YOU'll look pretty and very efficient in this smoothly fitting house frock with scalloped front closing. Use gay floral prints, pink and white or blue and white checked ginghams, or crisp polka dots. Trim with bright jumbo ric rac.

Pattern No. 8763 is designed for sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 38 requires 4 1/2 yards of 35 or 39-inch material; 3 yards ric rac for trimming.

Dress and Hat for Tot
AN ADORABLE warm weather ensemble for a sweet young miss. She'll be sure to like the swinging skirt and the bodice lacing on the dress. The little hat is easy to make—it opens out flat to launder.

Pattern No. 8766 is designed for sizes 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. Size 3 dress requires 1 1/2 yards of 35 or 39-inch material; pants, 3/4 yard; bonnet, including self lining, 3/4 yard.

SEWING CIRCLE PATTERN DEPT.
1150 Sixth Ave. New York, N. Y.

Enclose 25 cents in coins for each pattern desired.
Pattern No. Size
Name
Address

Remember the tomatoes you grew last year?

Of course you remember them—the seeds you planted from a Ferry packet; the luscious, ripe fruits; the mouth-watering flavor of those fresh salads; the inviting array of cans you put up for winter.

Ferry's Seeds are ready again to help make your garden yield a maximum of success and enjoyment. Have a better garden with Ferry's Seeds. On sale at your favorite dealer.

FERRY-MORSE SEED CO.
Detroit 31 San Francisco 24

PIANT
Ferry's SEEDS

Household Hints

To find your door key in your handbag, fasten a piece of ribbon onto the key. Sew a snap on the other end of the ribbon and snap it to the bag.

Plant grass in a flower pot for your cat, and set the pot where the cat can help himself, as grass is essential to his health.

A teaspoonful of ammonia added to the jar of water in which steel wool is kept will prevent rust from forming.

Let the gelatin congeal a bit before adding the fruit. This will keep the fruit from going to the bottom of the mold.

Clean the keys of your piano with denatured wood alcohol. This will help keep them from turning yellow.

The more thoroughly plates and dishes are scraped, the easier the washing job will be.

Try making work aprons out of old or used leather ticking. Use a shop apron as a pattern. Make them with plain hems or trim with bias binding or ric rac braid. These aprons need no starch, require little ironing and are ideal for wear in the milk house, laundry room or when canning.

this is a laughing matter... it's Mutual's fun-filled Quiz show "double or nothing" with John Reed King 9:30 P. M. FRIDAYS Sponsored by FEEN-A-MINT YANKEE NETWORK in NEW ENGLAND

Everybody Loves Them! Kellogg's CORN FLAKES "The Grains Are Great Foods" — Kellogg's Kellogg's CORN FLAKES — Buy War Bonds and War Savings Stamps —

FOR QUICK RELIEF FROM TIRED, ACHY MUSCLES Sprains • Strains • Bruises • Stiff Joints What you NEED is SLOAN'S LINIMENT

The Worst Had Occurred; Smith Couldn't Take It

With bowed shoulders, Smith entered his house. His dragging feet shuffled their way through the hall and into the kitchen where his wife was preparing the evening meal.

The smile faded from Mrs. Smith's face as she noted the woebegone appearance of her husband.

"Thomas!" she cried.

Slumping into a chair, Smith stared straight ahead.

"Tell me, darling," pleaded his wife.

She came over to Thomas and lifted his chin in her hand. Smith moistened his lips with his tongue.

"The worst," he said dully, "has happened."

"No," cried Mrs. Smith, aghast.

"Yes," said Thomas. "This afternoon the chief called me in and gave me the business."

F&F SOOTHES YOUR THROAT below the gargle line Each F & F Cough Lozenge gives your throat a 15 minute comforting treatment. Really soothes because they're really medicated. Used by millions for coughs, throat irritations or hoarseness resulting from colds or smoking. Only 10¢ box. COUGH LOZENGES

SADDLERS AND PONIES Busy riding, road mannered saddle horses, all-purpose trail ponies, hunters, dressage horses, etc. etc. etc. How old are children you want pony for? Satisfaction guaranteed on thirty day trial or your money back. HOWARD CHANDLER Charlton, Iowa

Are You a Mrs. Moody? Low Moods Are Often Related To Constipation Yes, depressed states and constipation often go together! Take Nature's Remedy (NR Tablets). Contains no chemicals, no minerals, no phenol derivatives. NR Tablets are different—act different. Purely vegetable—a combination of 10 vegetable ingredients formulated over 50 years ago. Uncoated or coated, their action is dependable, thorough, yet gentle, as millions of NR's have proved. Get a 25¢ Convincer Box. Caution: Take only as directed.

NR TO-NIGHT, TOMORROW ALRIGHT ALL-VEGETABLE LAXATIVE Nature's Remedy NR TABLETS—ONE WORD SUGGESTION FOR ACID INDIGESTION—"TUMS"

Mother says: PAZO for PILES Relieves pain and soreness There's good reason why PAZO ointment has been used by so many millions of sufferers from simple hemorrhoids. PAZO ointment soothes inflamed areas—relieves pain and itching. Second, PAZO ointment softens hardened stools, dried parts—helps prevent cracking and soreness. Third, PAZO ointment tends to reduce swelling and check bleeding. Fourth, it's easy to use. PAZO ointment's perforated Pile Pipe makes application simple, thorough. Your doctor can tell you about PAZO ointment. Get PAZO Today! At Drugstores!

AT FIRST SIGN OF A COLD USE 666 Cold Preparations as directed

WOMEN '38 to '52' are you embarrassed by HOT FLASHES? If you suffer from hot flashes, feel weak, nervous, highstrung, a bit blue at times—due to the functional "menopause" period peculiar to women—try this great medicine—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve such symptoms. Pinkham's Compound helps nature. It's one of the best known medicines for this purpose. Follow label directions.

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The smile faded from Mrs. Smith's face as she noted the woe-begone appearance of her husband.

"Thomas!" she cried. Slumping into a chair, Smith stared straight ahead.

"Tell me, darling," pleaded his wife. She came over to Thomas and lifted his chin in her hand. Smith moistened his lips with his tongue.

"The worst," he said dismally, "has happened."
"No," cried Mrs. Smith, aghast. "Yes," said Thomas. "This afternoon the chief called me in and gave me the business."



F&F
SOOTHES
YOUR THROAT
below the gargle line

Each F & F Cough Lozenge gives your throat a 15 minute comforting treatment. Really soothing because they're really medicated. Used by millions for coughs, throat irritations or hoarseness resulting from colds or smoking. Only 10¢ box.

F&F
COUGH LOZENGES

SADDLERS AND PONIES
Busy riding, round manured saddle horses, all-purpose horses, hunters, dressage, Shetland ponies, jet black, snow white, chestnut, bay and fancy spotted; shipped singly in crates by express. How old are children you want pony for? Satisfaction fully guaranteed on thirty days trial or your money back.

HOWARD CHAMBERLAIN, Charlton, Iowa



Are You a "Mrs. Moody?"

Low Moods Are Often Related To Constipation

Yes, depressed states and constipation often go together. Take Natures Remedy (NR Tablets). Contains no chemicals, no minerals, no phenol derivatives. NR Tablets are different—act different. Purely vegetable—a combination of 10 vegetable ingredients formulated over 50 years ago. Uncoated or candy coated, their action is dependable, thorough, yet gentle, as millions of NR's have proved. Get a 25¢ Convincer Box. Caution: Take only as directed.

NR TO-NIGHT, TOMORROW ALRIGHT

ALL-VEGETABLE LAXATIVE

Natures Remedy

NR-TABLETS-NR

ONE WORD SUGGESTION

FOR ACID INDIGESTION—

"TUMS"

Mother says:

PAZO for PILES

Relieves pain and soreness

There's good reason why PAZO ointment has been used by so many millions of sufferers from simple Piles. First, PAZO ointment soothes inflamed areas—relieves pain and itching. Second, PAZO ointment lubricates hardened dried parts—helps prevent cracking and soreness. Third, PAZO ointment tends to reduce swelling and check bleeding. Fourth, it's easy to use. PAZO ointment's perforated Pile Pipe makes application simple, thorough. Your doctor can tell you about PAZO ointment.

Get PAZO Today! At Drugstores!

AT FIRST SIGN OF A

COLD

USE 666

Cold Preparations as directed

WOMEN '38 to '52'

are you embarrassed by

HOT FLASHES?

If you suffer from hot flashes, feel weak, nervous, high-strung, a bit blue at times—due to the functional "hot flashes" period peculiar to women—try this great medicine—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve such symptoms. Pinkham's Compound helps nature. It's one of the best known medicines for this purpose. Follow label directions.

Ernie Pyle With the Navy:

Lots of Men Needed to Keep Aircraft Carriers Going

Life Aboard Ship Monotonous, But Preferable to Foxhole

By Ernie Pyle

IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC.—The men aboard an aircraft carrier could be divided, for purposes of clarity, into three groups.

There are the fliers, both officer-pilots and enlisted radiomen and gunners, who actually fly in combat. They do nothing but fly, and study, and prepare to fly.

Then there are the men who maintain the fliers. The air officers, the mechanics, and myriads of plane handlers—who shift and push and man-handle the planes a dozen times a day around the deck.

These men are ordinarily known as "Airdales," but the term isn't much used on our ship. Usually they just call themselves "plane-pushers."

And third is the ship's crew—the deck hands, engineers, signalmen, cooks, plumbers and barbers. They run the ship, just as though it were any ship in the navy.

The fliers aren't looked upon as Gods by the rest of the crew, but they are respected. Hardly a man on the crew would trade places with them. They've seen enough crash-landings on deck to know what the fliers go through.

But there is a feeling—a slight one—between the ship's regular crew and the air maintenance crew. The feeling is on the part of the ship's crew. They feel that the plane-handlers think they're prima donnas.

They say to you "Them Airdales is the ones that gets all the glory. Nobody ever hears about us. All we do is keep the damn ship going."

It is these "plane-pushers" who make the flight deck of an aircraft carrier look as gay and wildly colorful as a Walt Disney cartoon. For they dress in bright colors.

They wear cloth helmets and sweaters that are blue, green, red, yellow, white or brown. They make the flight deck look like a flower garden in June.

This colorful gear isn't just a whim. Each color identifies a special type of workman, so they can be picked out quickly and sent on hurried tasks.

Red is the gasoline and fire-fighting detail. Blue is for the guys who just push the planes around. Brown is for plane captains and mechanics. White stands for radiomen and the engineering bosses. Yellow is for the plane directors.

Yellow is what a pilot looks for the moment he gets on deck. For the plane directors guide him as though they were leading a blind man. They use a sign language with their hands that is the same all over the navy, and by obeying their signs explicitly, the pilot can taxi his plane within two inches of another one without ever looking at it.

Comfortable Quarters

Enjoyed by Crew

All the pilots and ship's officers live in "officers' country" in the forward part of the ship. They live in comfortable cabins, housing from one to four men.

The crew lives in compartments. They are of all shapes and sizes. Some hold as little as half a dozen men. Others are big and house a hundred men.

The navy doesn't use hammocks anymore. Every man has a bed. It is called a "rack." It's merely a tubular framework, with wire springs stretched across it. It is attached to the wall by hinges, and is folded up against the wall in the daytime.

The "racks" aren't let down till about seven in the evening (except for men standing regular watch who must sleep in the daytime).

A light carrier, such as mine, has only about a third as many planes as the big carriers, and less than half the crew, but it does exactly the same kind of work.

Of the three types of carriers in the navy, ours has the narrowest flight deck of all. It's so narrow that when planes take off they use the left side of the deck, in order that their right wingtip won't come too close to the "island" as they pass.

Our pilots and crew are quite

proud that we have the narrowest flight deck in existence. They're proud they can even hit the damn thing.

It's easy to get acquainted aboard a naval vessel.

The sailors are just as friendly as the soldiers I'd known on the other side. Furthermore, they're so delighted to see a stranger and have somebody new to talk to, that they aren't a bit standoffish.

They're all sick to death of the isolation and monotony of the vast Pacific. I believe they talk more about wanting to go home than even the soldiers in Europe.

Their lives really are empty lives. They have their work, and their movies, and their mail, and that's just about all they do have. And nothing to look forward to.

They never see anybody but themselves, and that gets mighty old. They sail and sail, and never arrive anywhere. They've not even seen a native village for a year.

Three times they've been to remote, lifeless sandbars in the Pacific, and have been allowed to go ashore for a few hours and sit under palm trees and drink three cans of beer. That's all.

Find Eats Aboard

Best of the War

Yet they do live well. Their food is the best I've run onto in this war. They have steaks and ice cream—they probably eat better than they would at home.

They take baths daily, and the laundry washes their clothes. Their quarters are crowded, but each man has a bunk with mattress and sheets, and a private locker to keep his stuff in. They work hard, but their hours are regular.

The boys ask you a thousand times how this compares with the other side. I can only answer that this is much better. They seem to expect you to say that, but they are a little disappointed too.

They say "But it's tough to be away from home for more than a year, and never see anything but water and an occasional atoll."

And I say yes I know it is, but there are boys who have been in Europe more than three years, and have slept on the ground a good part of that time. And they say yes, they guess in contrast their lives are pretty good.

Seaman Paul Begley looks at his wartime life philosophically. He is a farm boy from Rogersville, Tenn. He talks a lot in a soft voice that is southern clear through. He's on the plane-pushers of the flight deck.

"I can stand this monotony all right," he says. "The point with us is that we've got a pretty good chance of living through this. Think of the marines who have to take the beaches, and the infantry in Germany. I can stand a lot of monotony if I know my chances are pretty good for coming out of it alive."

But others yell their heads off about their lot, and feel they're being persecuted by being kept out of America a year. I've heard some boys say "I'd trade this for a foxhole any day." You just have to keep your mouth shut to a remark like that.

At least 50 per cent of the sailors' conversation, when talking to a newcomer like myself, is about three things:

The terrible typhoon they went through off the Philippines; the times they were hit by Jap bombs; and their desire to get back to America.

The typhoon was awful. Many thought they would go the same way as the three destroyers that capsized. This ship is inclined to roll badly anyway. Today she still has immense dents in her smokestacks where they smacked the water when she rolled that far over. A lot of experienced people were seasick during that storm.

Very few of the boys have developed any real love for the sea—the kind that will draw them back to it for a lifetime. Some of course will come back if things get tough after the war. But mostly they are temporary sailors, and the sea is not in their blood.

Carriers Belie Their Clumsy Appearance

An aircraft carrier is a noble thing. It lacks almost everything that seems to denote nobility, yet deep nobility is there.

A carrier has no noise. It has no grace. It is top-heavy and lopsided. It has the lines of a well-fed cow.

It doesn't cut through the water like a cruiser, knife-like and cavort

like a destroyer. It just plows. You feel it should be carrying a hod, rather than wearing a red sash.

Yet a carrier is a ferocious thing, and out of its heritage of action has grown its nobility. I believe that today every navy in the world has as its No. 1 priority, the destruction of enemy carriers. That's a precarious honor indeed, but it's a mighty proud one.

So Clever

By ALICE WRIGHT
McClure Newspaper Syndicate.
WNU Features.

SATSUMA strutted on his bantam legs as he worked about the hedges of the park close to the great shipyards. So clever! Many things could be concealed among the lowly tools, and many too beneath the humble guise of a gardener. But no temporary abasement was too much when it was for the glory of the Rising Sun. None—not even the killing of one's own brother.

It had been so easy to be smuggled into the barbarians' country and make his way to where lived his brother Mitsuna in this mid-western city of shipbuilding along the muddy river. A swift rip of the knife, a note of resignation to the Yankee capitalist who had employed Mitsuna as yard boy, and Satsuma became Mitsuna, a naturalized citizen of the United States whose record was faultless in the eyes of the investigators.

He spat venomously as he recalled the large, lazy man with so sharp eyes who pretended to enjoy the park while he was observing Satsuma. But Satsuma was too smart to be caught off guard and, by ways known to himself, he had discovered that the man, also disguised in humble dress, was Lieutenant Roland Mason of Naval Intelligence.

As the morning wore on he began to wish that Lieutenant Mason would appear. It wouldn't be so good to fool him with his new ruse, to look so stupid while knowing he was being so clever. His shears clipped sharply along the hedge, his bright little eyes intently watching the entrance to the park.

Ah! The lazy-looking one had entered and seated himself on a bench across the lagoon. It took Satsuma over half an hour to move toward him, methodically clipping as he oblivious to the other's presence. Satsuma had patience. If Lieutenant



Ah! The lazy-looking one had entered and seated himself.

Mason should decide to speak he would halt and prattle in the loose American fashion though he would be guiding the conversation to an objective. If not, he would continue on his way and await another opportunity.

"Nice day," Lieutenant Mason's voice was as lazy as he pretended to be, and his eyes regarded Satsuma dubiously.

Satsuma straightened, a mask of stolidity slipping over his features. "Very nice," he said in careful English. He could not resist adding, "You visit often?"

"I like the view. Don't you?"

Satsuma gazed around the park, carefully avoiding the yards. "Much work," he shrugged.

"It helps to keep up appearances." Mason idly tapped the newspaper he was holding. "You Chinese are making it plenty tough for the monkey-men."

Although his spirit writhed under the double insult Satsuma was too wary to let the lieutenant know his barb had hit home. "I am good American citizen," he smiled blandly and bent to resume his work.

Now was the time to let the picture work itself out of his pocket. The lieutenant would rise to the bait. The fact that he and his brother looked much alike had made Satsuma's precaution simple. He had secured a car of the same make and year as Mitsuna's, had pored over the records at the courthouse to get the correct license number, and had manufactured a plate of that same year. Then, a snapshot of himself in front of the automobile with the license showing.

At last the photograph fell from his pocket, and Satsuma moved slowly on his way. He barely concealed a triumphant grin as he saw the slow one move swiftly for it and examine it with so sharp eyes before he called in his slow voice, "You dropped something!"

"Ah yess! Thank you so much," Satsuma returned with a gleam of something akin to pleasure in his bright little eyes. As he held out his hand to take the picture the cold bite of metal snapped over his wrist.

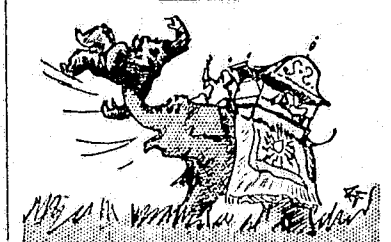
"So sorry!" Lieutenant Mason's voice crackled. "You Japs are so good at copying. Too bad! But in Missouri in 1943 the licenses were only small tags set over the outdated large metal ones which you have taken the pains to reproduce. You see, the metal we saved that way has long been flying over Tokyo."

TWO DOZEN

When Chauncey Depew was a young lawyer trying to get a start in the somewhat unpromising soil of the village of Peekskill, N. Y., he was retained by a nearby farmer to prosecute the railroad company for killing 24 pigs. Although he was carefully prepared his case, he was so overcome by stage fright when he faced the jury that he forgot most of his preparations.

He wanted to impress the jurymen with the magnitude of the farmer's loss. "Twenty-four pigs, gentlemen," he said in a shrill exclamatory voice. "Twenty-four! Just twice the number in the jury box!"

EASY ANSWER



Nit—Would you rather have an elephant kill you, or a gorilla? Wit—I'd rather have the elephant kill the gorilla.

Think of It

Dumb—You know what always worries me when I see them launching a ship?

Dora—No, what?

Dumb—Well, you know the girl who hits it on the nose with a bottle—well, how does she know how hard to hit it to knock it into the water?

Made to Order

Clerk—Yes, sir, this is a very fine hat. The price is \$30.

Customer—But where are the holes?

Clerk—Holes? What holes?

Customer—The holes for the ears of the jackass who would pay \$30.

Score One

Hick—You know in our town a deaf man can't be legally convicted of a crime?

Slicker—Why not?

Hick—It's unlawful to convict a man without a hearing.

Face Lifting

Jones—I'm going to see the doctor about my wife. I don't like the way she looks.

Smith—I'll go along with you. I don't like the looks of mine, either.

Long Tale

Bill—My dachshund is dead.

Joe—Oh, that's too bad! What happened?

Bill—He met his end going around in a revolving door.

Dish Is It!

Cook—Well, the boys ought to get a laugh out of this soup anyway.

Waiter—Why?

Cook—It's made from the funny bone.

Extra Baggage

Harry—The train couldn't leave without you.

Jerry—No, why?

Harry—It couldn't leave without a jerk.

Bark Back

Snooty Customer—Do you sell dog biscuits in this punk little store?

Owner—Certainly. Will you eat them here or shall I send them?

MUM'S THE WORD

Jane—What do you say to a tramp in the park?

Joan—Why, I never speak to them.

Absolutely Right

Smith—On what day do women talk the least?

Jones—December 21, because that's the shortest day of the year!

Camouflage

Mother—Your hair is all mussed up dear. Did that soldier kiss you against your will?

Daughter—He thinks he did!

Short-Handed

Detective—But didn't you feel the thief's hand in your pocket?

Absent-Minded—Yes, but I thought it was my own hand.

Fancy Position

Jack—What do you mean, you're the father in the bakery?

John—I put the poppy seeds on the rolls.

Expensive Illness

Jones—I hear your wife was sick. What did she have?

Smith—The doctor.

Maybe a Hint

She—Is your watch going?

He—Yes.

She—How soon?

Man at Work?

Bob—I'll be over at nine o'clock.

Robert—Okay. But if I'm studying, wake me up.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

HELP WANTED

Persons now engaged in essential industry will not apply without statement of availability from their local United States Employment Service.

Machine Makers Wanted—8 days a week, two weeks' vacation with pay. Alderney Brookline Farms, Morris Plains, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

CARBON DIOXIDE
A Conducing Factor to Longevity. Address: The Merrill Bldg., Los Angeles 14, Calif.

PERSONAL

Here's Your Chance. Youth, 21, poor health, going to tropics; wants "buddy" interested in same. Send photos (returned), information. F. Knight, Box 227, Syracuse 1, N. Y.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN — If you contact engineers, maintenance men, or building managers, make your call well worth your time. The finest rug cleaner for first floor boilers. GOLDEN PLUM RUGS CO. 1103 Healey Court, Oak Park, Ill.

SPORTING GOODS

Used Guns, bought, sold, traded. Wanted modern and obsolete cartridges. Write Ed Howe, 20 Main, Coopers Mills, Maine.

STOVE REPAIRS

C. O. D. PARCEL POST. Guaranteed repair parts for stoves, furnaces, etc. Give name, number, mfg., wood, coal, water fronts a specialty. Don't wait until needed — order now. New and used stoves. Buy and sell dogs and puppies. Write what you have or want. Attention paper. LOUIS INGRAM, Brookline, N. H.

Women Agents Wanted

Ladies—Earn \$8 or More Daily taking orders for smartly styled Spring Dresses; sizes 8-16. Full or part time. No experience necessary. Write MARGUERITE FLORES, 804-145 State St., Springfield 3, Mass., for Style Folder & Free Dress Offer.

Buy War Bonds

SNAPPY FACTS ABOUT RUBBER

One government synthetic rubber plant, operated by The B. F. Goodrich Co., in 14 months produced in synthetic rubber the equivalent to the rubber yield of approximately 14 million rubber trees during the same period.

Four lumber companies subscribed to the cost of building a 50-mile private road for hauling logs from an Oregon forest. The road is entirely on private ground and free from all state and local regulations, and trucks can be operated there on license-free.

Shoes made with new non-marking synthetic rubber soles are among the new items in the rubber footwear field.

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Classified Advertising

Twenty-five words or less, one week, 25 cents; second week, 15 cents; each additional week, 10 cents. Each word more than 25, one cent per word the first week and one-half cent per word each succeeding week.

FOR SALE

HAY FOR SALE—E. E. BENNETT, Bethel. 134t

FOR SALE—Eight Tons first class hay. E. J. STEARNS, R F D 2, Bethel. 15p

FOR SALE—DeLaval Separator, in good condition; Kerosene Burning Chicken Brooder, used only two months. FRANK HALE, R F D 2, Bethel, Tel. 26-12. 144t

CHIEF'S PULL CORD, for outboards. Prevents sore fingers. 15,000 now in use, 36 or 42 inch. Price 25c. Dealers 40%. CHIEF STANWOOD, East Sullivan, Maine. 15p

WANTED

WANTED—Used Clothing for the people of war torn Europe. This collection is sponsored by The Bethel Lions Club. Leave your clothing at Chamberlin's Store or call 30 and it will be collected.

WANTED—Second Hand Doll Carriage. Call or write MRS. RICHMOND RODERICK, Phone 104-4. 124t

WANTED—A Book, "The White Hills," by Abel Crawford. Communicate BOX 8, CARE OF OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN, stating condition of book. 15p

POULTRY WANTED—Stanley ROBERTS, Ridgelyville, Maine. Tel. Rumford 753. 25p

MISCELLANEOUS

Leave Shoes at Chamberlin's Store for repair and clothes to clean Wednesday and Saturday. EXCEL CLEANERS AND DYERS, INC., Auburn, Maine. 444t

LEAVE SHOES AT EARL DAVIS' for repair. RICHES' SHOE SHOP, Gorham, N. H. 404t

LAWN MOWERS SHARPENED—Screen doors and windows made and repaired—Small job work. ARTHUR HERRICK. 15p

BUSINESS CARDS

E. L. GREENLEAF OPTOMETRIST

will be at his rooms over Rowe's Store

SATURDAY, APRIL 7

GERRY BROOKS

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Broad Street

BETHEL, MAINE

Telephone 74

JOHN F. IRVINE

Cemetery Memorials

Granite • Marble • Bronze

LETTERING—CLEANING

PHONE BETHEL 23-31

GERARD S. WILLIAMS

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Closed for Duration of War

Address Mail to Box 55, Bethel

DR. RALPH O. HOOD

Osteopathic Physician

at the home of

Mrs. Clifford Merrill

High Street, Mondays

ELMER E. BENNETT

AGENT

New York Life Insurance Co.

Bethel, Maine

Telephone 110

S. S. Greenleaf

Funeral Home

Modern Ambulance Equipment

TELEPHONE 112 BETHEL, ME

DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE

HAROLD CHAMBERLIN

Agent

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

The Policyholders' Company

Bethel, Maine

BLAKE'S GARAGE & WELDING SHOP

Phones—Shop 44—Residence 42-4

NEW LOCATION

Opposite Old Corn Shop on

Cross Street

Now Open for Business

CHURCH ACTIVITIES

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

John J. Foster, Minister

9:45 Church School, Mrs. Loton

Hutchinson, Superintendent.

11:00 Kindergarten Class, Mrs.

Ovett Anderson and Miss Marlene

Anderson in charge.

11:00 Morning Worship, Guest

Minister, Rev. Robert N. Foster

Gerham, N. H. Sermon Topic: "Has

Life A Purpose?"

The Pilgrim Fellowship will meet

Sunday evening at 6:30 o'clock in

the Chapel. The program will be

the first in a series of discussions

of the more interesting books in

the Bible.

Dr. Wilbur Bull of Waterford will

be the speaker at the Guild Pot

luck Supper meeting on Wednes-

day evening, April 11th, at 6:30

o'clock in the church basement.

The Ladies Club will be guests of

the Guild on that evening.

METHODIST CHURCH

William Penner, Pastor

9:45 Church School, Miss Min-

nie Wilson, Superintendent.

11:00 Morning worship service.

Sermon theme: "Spiritual Progress

Through Humility."

6:45 Youth Fellowship meeting at

the church. Norma Bean and Jes-

sie Wernemchuk are in charge of

the program.

The Eleanor Gordon Guild will

meet on Wednesday, April 11, at

the home of Beatrice Edwards.

There will be a pot-luck supper at

7:00 o'clock. Virginia Perry and

Christie Knight are hostesses.

There will be an official board

meeting immediately after the

worship service.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH

Services Sunday morning at

10:45.

"Unreality" is the subject of the

Lesson-Sermon that will be read

in all Churches of Christ, Scientist, on

Sunday, April 8.

The Golden Text is: "Judge not

according to appearance, but judge

righteous judgment!" (John 7:24).

Testimonial meetings second

Wednesday of every month.

BRYANT POND BAPTIST CHURCH

Rev. Franklin S. Keehlwetter

Pastor

Miss Margaret L. Howe, Organist

and Choir director.

Morning Worship, 10:30.

Sermon, "The Burning Heart."

Text, Luke 24:32.

Sunday School 11:45. Y. P. Bi-

blic Class 7:00. Evening Service

7:30.

The Ladies Aide will meet Tues-

day with Mrs. Luella Mills.

Prayer Meeting Wednesday in

the parsonage.

Bible Club directly after school

Friday.

Choir Rehearsal Friday evening.

POST WAR AIR TRAVEL TO EUROPE

"An average of 250,000 passen-

gers will travel annually via air to

Europe according to figures com-

plied by the Civil Aeronautics

Board.

NOTICE

The subscriber hereby gives notice

that he has been duly appointed

Executor of the Will of Law-

rence B. Perry late of Bethel in the

County of Oxford, deceased, with-

out bond. All persons having de-

mands against the estate of said de-

ceased are desired to present the

same for settlement, and all in-

debted thereto are requested to

make payment immediately.

JOSEPH L. PERRY

March 20th, 1945. Bethel, Maine. 15

STATE OF MAINE

To all persons interested in either

of the Estates hereinafter named:

At a Probate Court, held at Paris,

in and for the County of Oxford on

the third Tuesday of March, in

the year of our Lord one thousand

nine hundred and forty-five from

day to day from the third Tuesday

of said March. The following

matters having been presented for

the action thereupon hereinafter

indicated, it is hereby Ordered:

That notice thereof be given to

all persons interested, by causing

a copy of this order to be published

three weeks successively in the

Oxford County Citizen a newspaper

published at Bethel, in said County,

that they may appear at a Probate

Court to be held at said Paris, on

the third Tuesday of April, A. D.

1945, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

and be heard thereon if they so

choose.

Eva T. Chapman, late of Bethel,

deceased; Petition for license to

sell real estate situated in Al-

HANOVER

Correspondent—

Mrs. W. W. Worcester

Chester Cummings saw five deer

near his home recently.

Leon Wilson's dog, Jumbo, got

hit by a truck last week and was

taken to Dr. Greenleaf's, Bethel,

for treatment.

Mrs. Ira Brown and two children,

Betty and Stanley, returned Friday

from Auburn where they had been

visiting for a few days at the home

of Frank Worcester.

Several from here attended the

Easter morning services, and the

evening Easter program at the

Rumford Point Church.

The Farm Bureau met Tuesday

at the home of Mrs. Isobel Crockett.

Leon Rideout and family of Kit-

tery were holiday week end guests

at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank

Douglas.

Mr. and Mrs. Willis Penney were

Easter Sunday guests at Dwight

Elliott's.

Mr. Philip Monroe and Mrs. Mon-

roe, Waterdown, Mass., came Mon-

day and are spending the week in

town, at their camp and as guests

of Mr. and Mrs. Parker Russell. Mr.

Monroe has recently returned from

North Africa where just before

leaving he received from his com-

manding officer the commendation

citation emblem complimenting

him for his outstanding ability in

setting his outfit ready for the

France invasion. He expects to re-

turn to duty next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Clem Worcester,

Frank Worcester and family were

Easter Sunday dinner guests with

Mabel Worcester.

Mrs. Pauline Lovejoy arrived

home Wednesday after spending

the winter with her daughter, Mrs.

B. W. Hoyle, Haddon Height, N. J.

NORTH NEWRY

Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Richard-

son of Auburn are guests this

week of their daughter, Mrs. Her-

bert Morton Jr. and family.

Miss Elizabeth Wight is spend-

ing her spring vacation with her

parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Wight.

Newry went over the top in the

Red Cross Drive. Chairman, Mrs.

Ida Wight wishes to thank her

committee and all who helped to

make the drive a success.

Hughes Morton went to Portland

Sunday to visit Mrs. Morton, who is

in the hospital there. He reports

her getting along nicely.

The Selectmen were in session at

L. E. Wight's Monday forenoon to

receive inventory.

Miss Carrie Wight, Paul and

Owen Wight went to Portland

Tuesday to meet Mr. and Mrs. Fred

Wight who spent the week in

Massachusetts.

Schools in town opened Monday

after a week's vacation.

Mrs. Elsie Enman has returned

from Rumford where she has been

working the past 10 days.

Bear River Grange will hold its

regular meeting Saturday night,

April 7.

BORN

In Monahan, to Mr. and Mrs. Le-

on Millett of Albany, a daughter.

MARRIED

At Lisbon, April 2, Levi Boulan-

ger, U. S. N. of Beth